

to an idea. (Laugh.) I will not say a word upon that charge in the indictment against me. The gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Evans) has so keenly exposed it to the ridicule it deserves, that those who introduced it cannot desire to hear any thing more said upon that subject.

Sir, there was, for once in this House, a remarkable unanimity between gentlemen found in opposition to each other on all other questions. A gentleman, whose speeches on this floor have not caused him to be regarded as the most devoted friend of this Administration, (Mr. Waddy Thompson of S. C.) proposed his resolution of censure. A devoted friend of the Administration (Mr. Dromgoole of Va.) proposed an amendment which the gentleman from S. Carolina accepted at once, and that was to censure me for giving color to an idea! Sir, it was in vain that I rose, and gave the gentlemen the sober advice to attend a little more to their facts. The moment I attempted to explain, and set aside all their assumed facts, which I there came another resolution of censure, charging me with trifling with the House. It was not what I did, but what I did not do.

I did not get up soon enough, it seems, to show these gentlemen the best way to censure me, and enable them to correct their resolutions which they had brought forward with such zeal and in such rapid succession, but in which, unfortunately for them, there was not one word of truth.

When I say there was not one word of truth in the resolutions of the gentlemen from S. Carolina and Alabama, I do not call in question their veracity. There are no men in whose veracity I would sooner trust my whole life; but I tell them that when they undertake to charge a member of this House, who never gave them the slightest cause of offence, with crimes that should draw down upon him the censure of this body, without first ascertaining the facts, they have stepped beyond the bounds of discretion and propriety; and I will give them one word of advice,—that when they draw up resolutions to censure me, they should first be careful to pay a little attention to facts.

(This allusion brought Mr. Lewis and Mr. Thompson both on their feet. Mr. Lewis of Alabama, said that he came into the House in the midst of the excitement, and on inquiry was told that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, had attempted, to present a petition from slaves. He took it for granted it was a petition for abolition, and it was full two hours before he discovered the real character of the petition. Had he known the object of the petition, he should not have offered the resolution.)

Mr. Adams—Sir I very readily admit the explanation of the gentleman. He took for granted what happened not to be true. But I do not intend the slightest disparagement to the gentleman. I only take the occasion to give them the remarks which were made by an old man to a young man, to govern their future conduct in this House when they undertake to censure their colleagues. But I want another explanation from the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Waddy Thompson), and I want to know if the gentleman who reported in the Intelligence, as he is, the expression of a deliberate opinion? (Mr. Thompson rose to explain.)

Mr. Adams—I shall want an explanation of another matter from the gentleman, and he may explain both when I have stated it fully. I read from the report of that gentleman's remarks in the National Intelligencer:

"Does the gentleman, even in the latitude which he gives to the right to petition, intend to include slaves? If he does not, he has willfully violated the rules of the House, and the feelings of its members."

(Mr. Thompson was on his legs again to explain. Mr. Adams—has not said yet. There is more of it to come. He then continued reading—)

"Does the gentleman know that there are laws in all the Slave States, and here, for the punishment of those who excite insurrection, and that the remarks which he has made, as Grand Juror, and Sir, the Jurors of this District have, as I doubt not they have, proper intelligence and spirit, he may yet be made amenable to another tribunal, and we may yet see an incendiary brought to condign punishment."

(Mr. Waddy Thompson was now permitted to explain. He stated he had thought there was not a man being who believed that slaves had a right to petition, until he heard with astonishment, that gentleman say that he held that slaves had a right to petition. As to the other portion of what the gentleman had said, at the time the remarks were made, he (Mr. T.) understood that the paper the gentleman called the attention of the House to, was a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery. I did characterize it as an incendiary act, the presenting of such a petition—and any person, in my judgment as a lawyer, is amenable to the laws who will present a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery. Had I known the character of the petition, I certainly should not have made those remarks. I take the responsibility, personally and dead, of every one of those epithets so far as they apply to a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery. I do not now apply it to the gentleman from Massachusetts.)

Mr. Adams—The House may take the explanation of the gentleman as they please. There, Sir, stands the sentiment, there is the printed language in which the gentleman threatened me with indictment by a Grand Jury of the District, as a felon and an incendiary, for words spoken in this House! The gentleman has again avowed it, and declares that if the petition for the abolition of slavery, and I had presented it, he would not only have brought me to the bar to be censured by this House, or have voted to expel me, but he would have invoked upon my head the vengeance of the Grand Jury of this District! Yes, Sir, he would make a member of this House, for words spoken in this House, amenable to the grand and petty Juries of the District of Columbia! Sir, the gentleman has threatened me with indictment by a Grand Jury of the District, let it in God's name go forth, and let us see what the people of this nation think of such a sentiment and of those who make such an avowal.

Mr. Wise of Virginia rose—Does any man say he will endorse that sentiment for the South?

Mr. Adams—I only say let those of the South who will endorse it, say it. I want the country should know what they are.

Mr. Wise I will not endorse it. If I believed that the members of this House were amenable in any way as such, to the Juries of this District, I would not hold a seat here for one moment. Sir, this petty tribunal of the District, to which it is suggested the people of the United States, the persons of their representatives, are to be held amenable, is, notoriously under the dictation of the President, and is selected by an officer of his appointment, have we not seen the Executive dictating to the Senate and to this House, and calling upon members to purge themselves of contempt?

Mr. Waddy Thompson was brought up again. He referred, he said, to the laws of S. Carolina, and by those laws, if any member of the Legislature should present a petition from slaves, he would be liable to indictment by a Grand Jury.

Mr. Adams—That may do for a Southern Legislature, to help out the gentleman, and if it is the law of South Carolina that the members of her Legislature are held amenable to petit and grand Juries for words spoken in the Legislature, Alas! Alas! receive my thanks that I am not a citizen of S. Carolina! (Great sensation. Mr. Pickens of S. Carolina rose, apparently to explain this subject.)

Mr. Adams—waiving his point. I cannot yield the floor to that gentleman. Sir, in Great Britain, which we call a monarchy, the legislative body corresponded to this House, the Commons, cannot elect their Speaker without the approbation of the King. Suppose, Sir, a member of this House should propose to send a message to the President for his approval of our choice of a Speaker? What would be the opinion of that act, by the slaveholding Representatives themselves? Then would be the time, if ever, to send a message to the President, that we should make such a proposition, to the Grand Jury.

The above report is known to have been written by Mr. Thompson himself, but the last clause of the quotation is not correctly reported. The precise language of Mr. Thompson was,—It is a violation of the criminal law of this district. What is the difference between presenting the petition of slaves to be considered as a petition, and presenting it to be considered as a petition, and presenting it to be considered as a petition? My life on it, if the gentleman has the courage to carry it thus far, and will present that petition—my life on it we shall yet see him within the walls of a penitentiary.—Reporter.

Well, Sir, the first act of the Speaker chosen by the British Commons, subject to the approval of the King, is to demand of the King freedom of speech, for the Commons, and the King never sends them to the Grand Jury of Westminster to settle it.

I will not take up the time of the House on this point, but I cannot express the amazement, with which such a doctrine, such a threat, is regarded by the members of this House. I will not take up the time of the House on this point, but I cannot express the amazement, with which such a doctrine, such a threat, is regarded by the members of this House. I will not take up the time of the House on this point, but I cannot express the amazement, with which such a doctrine, such a threat, is regarded by the members of this House.

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be put, by yeas and nays, and I am willing to record my yeas, that it is the duty of the House to receive petitions from slaves, and I shall regard it as of high import to free institutions, if, on full deliberation, the House refuse to say that they will receive petitions from slaves. The resolution does not say whether they will or not. That question, I regard as a question really before the House, and not met. We do not know whether it is proper or not to present such petitions. But suppose it is not proper. Can there be any offence, before the House has settled or considered that question, for a member respectfully to ask whether it be proper? Now, Sir, this question is not met, and that is my objection to the first Resolution.

The second Resolution touches neither my question nor me, but punishes on an ideal man. It says, 'every member who shall hereafter present such petition' ought to be considered an enemy to the Union, &c. What is that, Sir, but the same threat, indirectly made, which the member from South Carolina (Mr. Waddy Thompson) directly made, of sending the man who should present such a petition, to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia? This Resolution declares that the member who shall hereafter make an attempt to present any such petition, shall be held infamous. Is this another maxim of the slaveholding representatives, touching the freedom of speech in this House?

But, Sir, I am only to have such disrespect, if I do not present any petitions of slaves, but I shall consider it as a Resolution most disgraceful and dishonorable to this House. What, Sir, is any member of this House to be pronounced infamous for offering to aid human misery so far as to present its cry for mercy and relief to this House?

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As to this third Resolution, I ask of the justice of the House not to go far. It indirectly does what the other Resolutions of censure did directly. It says that no further proceedings shall be had against an incendiary who has presented a petition, and disavowed an intention which no one had the shadow of a right to impute to me. What is this but saying that if I had not disclaimed and disavowed, I should have been censured and punished by an ex post facto law? But that having done so, having in fact pleaded guilty, therefore, out of pure kindness, they will forgive me! Forgive me, Sir, I say, I am only to have such disrespect, if I do not present any petitions of slaves, but I shall consider it as a Resolution most disgraceful and dishonorable to this House.

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It acknowledged on all hands that the distinguished representative from Massachusetts has comfort from the flames of southern fire and wrath. Any bar-room politician can sneer at 'Johnny Q.' but there are few men, in or out of Congress, who stand up with more dignity and courage for the rights of American citizenship. His mind comprehends the privileges which constitution of his country has bequeathed him, and he has a heart more ready to yield its lap of liquid life, than to surrender those privileges to the threatings or insolence of impudent ignorance. The citizens of New England, the citizens of the free states, are under deep obligations to this champion of freedom.

With the southern slaveholder, in the dark infatuation of pride and avarice, looks to the free laborer the north, and talks to him as the North. It is time that the voice of the north should be raised in tones of indignation. It is time that the southern planter should be made to know that freedom is not to be driven from the north by the lash, or impudence of southern arrogance.—Hampshire Republican.

Mr. Adams' Speech. We commence to-day the exceedingly able speech of Mr. Adams on the question of censure, which has been carefully and fully reported by the Editor, now at Washington. It is a full report, and is the only one that has been published with the statement of the author's entire corrections. So different is it in spirit and character from the narrative, in the form of a speech, published in the National Intelligencer, that the reader of both will scarcely realize the two as coming from the same source. Wave in this report, the dramatic effect of the speech on the debate, who, as they were several days ago, that the reader of both will scarcely realize the two as coming from the same source. Wave in this report, the dramatic effect of the speech on the debate, who, as they were several days ago, that the reader of both will scarcely realize the two as coming from the same source.

[From the Hampshire Republican.]

PROGRESS OF TRUTH. Agreeably to public notice, the Rev. Mr. Colver gave a lecture in the Baptist church in Amherst, a Thursday, the 26th ult., upon the subject of 'Slavery in the United States.' His remarks were listened to in silence, by a goodly number of citizens; that is, of such as are willing to come to the light, that their deeds may be improved. A discourse was given on Friday afternoon, in which he spoke of the duties of the relation of master and slave, and the duties of the slaves to their masters. Another lecture was appointed for the evening of the same day.

It was rumored that disturbance was meditated. That some patriotic young gentlemen, among whom were to be bar-tenders, had sent for a cannon, and proposed to cannonade the Abolitionists; and that a certain bull, who is suspected of not being a fair-weather friend, had engaged to foot the bills. I do not credit the rumor, as I do not believe there were those idle, unfeeling, christian village, who would thus attempt to trample upon the rights of freemen—but I judged. The cannon was brought from Belchertown to Amherst, in broad day-light. And for what? To drag the Abolitionists into their fight, to fight in the Old County of Hampshire, the heart of New England, many many not assembled in the house of God and listen to minister of the gospel, while discussing a moral subject, without having a riotous rable turned loose upon them!

A platform ground was cleared of snow in front of the church, the gun was planted, and all things arranged in such a manner as most to disturb the meeting. After the exercises of the day, the cannon was fired, and the Abolitionists were driven from the church, and the gun was planted, and all things arranged in such a manner as most to disturb the meeting.

The speaker was not disturbed, nor was the attention of his auditors diverted for any considerable length of time. He continued to deliver his discourse, and the Abolitionists were driven from the church, and the gun was planted, and all things arranged in such a manner as most to disturb the meeting.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me ask, through the medium of your paper, where were our magistrates,—where were the legal conservators of the public peace on that occasion? Did they not, by suffering these disgraceful proceedings, connive at anarchy?

I would further inquire of the Captain of the Artillery company at Belchertown, an officer of this Commonwealth, by what authority he commits the discharge of this Commonwealth to irresponsible men, to be used as they list?

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COMMUNICATIONS.

TEXAS—SLAVEHOLDING CRUELTY.

Extract of a letter, dated

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18, 1837.

'We are selling a great many slaves to Texas, as there is a great demand for goods there. The Texas fever is all the rage now, and I think things here look rather equally for the people of the North. The great aim of the South is, to have Texas admitted into the Union; and they mean to do it, if possible, and the North should be jealous of every moment of the South. I am completely astonished to see the northern press come out in favor of Texas. If the North know what is for their own interest, they will resist, at every step, any attempt that may be made to even recognize the independence of Texas; for, depend upon it, just as soon as the South get the balance of power in their hands, they will do all they can to ruin all the prosperity of the North; and, in fact, nothing less than a dissolution of the Union will be the consequence. This is my opinion; and I have made it up from what I have heard in conversation with people from different sections of the South. The South, in my opinion, have a most bitter hatred to the North, and they only want a favorable opportunity to show it. If Texas is admitted into the Union, or even if her independence is recognized, New Orleans will become the great slave market of the South, and God knows that it is enough so now. I see every day, as I pass along the streets, 10, 12, or 20 slaves for sale at auction, and but a few days since, I saw the most heart-rending spectacle I ever witnessed. A mother was compelled to part with her children, and the grief, and tears, and bitter anguish, that burst from that poor woman's heart, I never shall forget; it was more than I could endure. And yesterday, I saw a slave man, a Spaniard. For some trifling thing, he was whipped, and then he was followed every stroke, she begged of him not to kill her; but he continued to beat her until she was unable to stand, and she fell down on the ground, unable to move. Such a savage monster, I never saw. I felt as if I should like to shoot him.

I will not say that I am an Abolitionist; but you may judge what any honest man would be, from witnessing scenes like these. Were I ever so much of an Abolitionist, it would not do to make my opinions known here, for an Abolitionist here would not meet with much lenity. I cannot say that I like New Orleans very much; I certainly do not, in a moral point of view, for it is the vilest place I ever saw. It is no place for a Christian to enjoy himself. The Sabbath is regarded as a holiday; business goes on as usual; most of the retail stores keep open; military parades, theatres and balls, gambling, and all kinds of vice going on all day Sunday. I felt as if I should like to shoot him.

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partakers of other men's sins, compelled to acquiesce in a system of abominable wickedness, compelled to be silent in view of the greatest wrongs man can inflict upon his fellow. Rather than submit to this who would not wear the chain himself? Yet this is the constraint which the abettors of slavery in our land would fasten upon us. They have summoned their hosts from all quarters. They have taken the reins of government into their own hands, and Jehu-like (all the while proclaiming their zeal for liberty) have driven through the land, trampling under foot every one who has dared to raise his voice above a whisper against American oppression.

Sir—for one—I regard this as tending to the destruction not only of our civil liberty, but of our religion also. Would any one here present inquire how it affects our religious liberty? I answer. We believe, I trust, that God is not to be worshipped by a service of the lips alone. We desire to be of that number, who love God not in word, neither in tongue, but in deed, and in truth. Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? Now, Sir, we see millions of our brethren in this country, who have need of every thing that renders this life desirable, to say nothing of another; and I do contend that to require of us to withhold our compassion from them, to forbid us to plead for them, and rebuke the sin of their oppressors—to forbid us to do all we can to awaken a public interest in their behalf—to enter forcibly into meetings when we have assembled to consider their wrongs, and pray and console together for their redemption—to burn up our books, and threaten us with punishment at common law, and to inflict punishment upon us without law—what is all this?—in the name of common sense, what is it? But to persecute us for righteousness sake,—to abridge the liberty of our consciences,—and to deny us the privilege—the inestimable privilege of following God as dear children,—following the example of his beloved Son, who went about doing good, and who labored incessantly to expose the great wickedness of his nation, to enlighten the ignorant, and raise up those who were bowed down. I had much rather our oppressors should attempt to prevent our ever entering a place of worship—ever offering prayer to God in an audible voice, than that they should attempt, as they are doing, to prevent our worshipping our Heavenly Father in deed and in truth.

I might say more on this point, Sir, did time permit. But I trust I have said enough to show, that in this country, the cause of civil and religious liberty is identified with the anti-slavery cause. And yet, Sir, with deepest shame I acknowledge, this sacred cause finds but little favor in the metropolis of New England, in the capital city of Massachusetts. Here, Sir, the birthplace of the American Revolution, the cause of impartial liberty is shut out from all the churches and halls, that are under the control of the citizens. Thanks to the representatives of the yeomanry of Massachusetts, we were well accommodated last evening. But Sir, in this city, although Faneuil Hall is still standing, the friends of liberty—once sacred, now trampled upon, the friends of true liberty can find no shelter but this. And I fear, Mr. President, that another year, we shall not have even so good a room for our meeting as this, unless the motion of my brother, who preceded me, shall prevail upon all, who are able, to assist in the erection upon this spot of a building such as is contemplated, and which we are assured shall be ever open to the advocates of our oppressed countrymen, and to every cause of moral reformation.

True, Sir, the building is to be appropriated in part to the use of a particular church, and the church of a denomination different from my own. But on that account none the less willing and anxious to have the members of that church well accommodated. To them, Mr. President, you know and all the abolitionists of Boston know, that we owe more than to all the other churches in this city. They have done all it was in their power to do on our behalf. They have suffered with us and for us. And it is a pleasure to me to know, that we now have an opportunity to confer a favor upon them. I hope, I trust, this opportunity will be eagerly embraced by all truly liberal Christians among every denomination. I ask not any one to compromise his religious opinions. I have not compromised; and do not mean to compromise, my own. I am as much of a Unitarian as ever—as much of a Unitarian as I was an Abolitionist. But Sir, I believe I am less of a Secedarian, than perhaps I once was. Highly important as I deem the theological questions, that have been, and still are, in controversy between us and our orthodox brethren, I cannot consider them by any means so important as the great moral principles, on which is based the kingdom of Christ—the kingdom of righteousness, peace and joy in the holy spirit. I cannot regard doctrines, which too often palliate the head but cannot reach the heart, so truly angelical as those which men up to labor and to suffer in the cause of humanity. And when I see any one zealous and firm in advocating and maintaining the great moral, beneficent principles of the Gospel, I desire to embrace as a brother in the Lord, let him be of what sect he may. I am free to acknowledge, Sir, that I do not feel so much united to a Unitarian, who is not an Abolitionist, as I do to one of any other sect, who is an Abolitionist. The moral law has contemplated this subject, the more clearly have I been brought to perceive, that in our country the true righteousness must be anti-slavery. For the crying sin of our nation is the sin of slavery. We all have been, we still are implicated in it. And that surely must be a very questionable sort of religion, that overlooks, or winks at the great transgression of our own time, and our own nation.

I do therefore, Sir, most earnestly hope that all the Abolitionists in the State, of every religious denomination, will cordially assist, as they may be able, in the erection upon this spot of the large and commodious building proposed, for the accommodation of our brethren of the Free Church and for our own accommodation, whenever we may wish to assemble in this city again. I am quite sure that you, my friend, and all who hear me, will be willing to understand what I say, and to be ready to suffer in the cause of humanity. I report of my speech, which may have as one of the speeches, you think, that gave offence to a correspondent of the New York Evangelist. I hope the Editor of that paper will have the candor to lay it before his readers. Yours, most affectionately,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

FROM W. H. BURLEIGH.

PLAINFIELD, Ct., Feb. 7th, 1837.

Dear brother Garrison:

At times I have been almost discouraged when I have witnessed the apathy, and, too often, something worse than apathy that prevails upon the subject of human rights in Connecticut. I will not tell you the trials that beset me, nor will I trust myself to speak of the opposition of Christians to our cause. God send them a better spirit, and that speedily—or fearful will it be for our country in the day of righteous retribution. The cause is on the advance here slowly. This State is hard ground—but it will be ploughed. Once on the side of Right and it will be as firm as its own rocky hills. But now the spirit of Slavery here is quick and strong, and wallowed about with a peculiar sanctity—and who ventures to lay his hand upon it may look for the pouring of rivers of wrath upon his head. Connecticut is committed in favor of despotism. Her edicts—'Black Law,' has marked her as the yoke-fellow of oppressors. Her clerical gag-law tells too plainly where are the sympathies of

SOUTH BROOKFIELD A. S. SOCIETY.

BROTHER GARRISON.
A meeting of the citizens of South Brookfield, Mass., was held at the Methodist Church, Dec. 29, 1836, for the purpose of forming an Anti-Slavery Society. The audience, considering the inclemency of the weather, was respectable as to numbers, and listened with breathless attention and evident satisfaction, for two full hours, to a very able and eloquent lecture from Rev. Wm. S. Campbell of the Methodist Episcopal order. After the lecture, Skelton Felton, Esq., was called to the chair, and O. C. Felton was appointed Secretary.

A Preamble and Constitution, containing fifteen names, were presented, which were read by the Secretary, and unanimously accepted by the meeting, and signed by twenty-two other gentlemen. The meeting then adjourned until the 17th of January, 1837, to meet at the Orthodox (Rev. Mr. Wood) Church. The adjourned meeting was well attended, and although disappointed of a lecture, was one of great interest to the friends of the poor slave. We were favored with the very judicious remarks of Rev. Messrs. Woodruff, Morse, Heat and Cooper, on the subject of slavery, showing its exceeding sinfulness, pointing out our duty as Christians in regard to it, and urging the importance of immediate action. The audience now withdrew with the exception of the subscribers to the constitution, who proceeded to organize, by the choice of the following gentlemen as officers of the society for the present year.

President—Rev. Winthrop Morse.
Vice-President—Rev. Richard Woodruff.
Secretary—O. C. Felton.
Treasurer—Alfred Jenks.
Councillors—Rev. Samuel Heath, Dea. Henry Reed, Skelton Felton, Esq., Dr. Aaron Green, William B. Olds.

The Society then appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at Boston on the 25th instant, and adjourned without day.

On the evening of the 19th the board of Managers of the S. B. A. S. held a business meeting, and voted that the proceedings relative to the formation of the society, accompanied by suitable resolutions, (as the sense of the board) be published in the Liberator. A committee was therefore appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously accepted:

Resolved, 1. That we hold ourselves solemnly bound to respect and support the Constitution and the laws; and that we regard any infraction of them, not only as highly reprehensible, but as tending to a dissolution of the Union.
Resolved, 2. That by virtue of the Constitution, we claim, not only for ourselves, but for all our fellow citizens, the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, the right of petition and trial by jury, as sacred privileges; privileges, which, from various considerations, are so bound to maintain; privileges, which we cannot surrender without degrading ourselves to the condition of slaves; privileges, which we will defend to the utmost of our mortal energies—rejecting however, at all times, the use of carnal weapons, and relying solely on God for strength and guidance.

Resolved, 3. That we commiserate the sufferings of two and a half millions of our brethren in bondage; and that we will use all lawful and proper endeavors to effect their enlargement and elevation to the rank of civilized men.

Resolved, 4. That Congress has the exclusive power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories; and that it is bound by every principle of justice, humanity and religion, and by the best interests of our common country, immediately to exercise that power in checking the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced the world.

Resolved, 5. That we highly appreciate the labors of those gentlemen who by their publications, are spreading before the eyes of our nation, the evils of slavery and the cause of human rights; and that we earnestly recommend them to the patronage of Christians, philanthropists and patriots throughout the land.

Fifty-two have already signed the constitution, and it is expected that a large society will be formed here, as but a small part of the parish have yet had an opportunity of joining us.

Thus far, we have met with very little opposition, most of the gentlemen of 'standing' in this place, being with us, or else decidedly opposed to mobs and gag laws. The state and senseless question, 'Why don't you go to the South?' is sometimes asked, but the mass of the people appear seriously inclined to seek information; and as fast as they become acquainted with anti-slavery views and principles, they embrace them.

O. C. FELTON,
Secretary of the S. B. A. S. S.
South Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1837.

EAST RANDOLPH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The first Annual Meeting of the East Randolph Anti-Slavery Society, for the choice of Officers and other business, was held at the Athenaeum on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th, 1837.

Joseph Agassiz, First Vice President, in the chair. Meeting opened with prayer by Col. Oramel White. After which, it was voted, that Stephen Chessman, F. D. Holbrook and Moses French, be a Committee to nominate a list of persons for officers of this Society the ensuing year.

The chairman reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

Dea. Eliza Holbrook, President.
Allen Merritt, 1st Vice President.
Moses French, 2d Vice President.
F. D. Holbrook, Corresponding Secretary.
W. W. Linfield, Recording Secretary.
Theodore French, Treasurer.
Dea. Richard Belcher, Col. Oramel White, Allen Porter, Allen Merritt, Jeremiah Belcher, Directors.

Heard and accepted the report of Treasurer; and after transacting the other ordinary business of the Society, some spirited resolutions were brought forward, read, and unanimously adopted. After which the Society adjourned without day.

ELINOR HOLBROOK, President.
W. W. LINFIELD, Rec. Sec.

THE BOSTON SAMARITAN ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT COLORED CHILDREN.

It may not be known to the friends of the colored people, that there is in this city an Asylum for colored children. It is situated in Poplar street Court, and has twelve children connected with it. Visitors are admitted on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The funds of the society are exceedingly limited. Many children are willing to be received, who cannot be admitted for want of the means necessary to their support.

The annual subscription is one dollar. Life membership ten dollars. Could not those who are favorable to the cause become annual subscribers or life members? Any articles of furniture, bedding, or provisions will be gratefully received. Friends in the country who have anything to give can send them directed to the Samaritan Asylum, to the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 25, Cornhill. Persons wishing to become subscribers or Life Members, can leave their names and money at the same place.

A FRIEND.

The Union—Interesting and highly exciting intelligence will be found in our columns this day, respecting recent transactions at Washington. We have little time to spare, however, (owing to a press of business), for comments. One thing is certain, affairs are drawing to a crisis, and the day is not far distant, we think, when the South will be all in connection with the Northern faction, let the consequences be what they may. We perceive the Northern Delegates have had a conference, and the result it is supposed will be a Southern Convention—Columbia (S. C.) Times.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

The editor's absence from the city must account for any lack of spirit there may be in the editorial department.

SPIRIT OF FREEMEN.

'Now by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit,
Of the true-bred and unshaken soul?
Sons of old freedom, do we not inherit
Their names alone?

Is the old pilgrim-spirit quench'd within us!
Stoops the proud manhood of our souls so low,
That Mammon's lure, or party's will can rule us
To silence now?

Our readers have not forgotten the gross outrage upon their rights and dignity, which was perpetrated by Congress the 15th of January last, in passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall be referred to the committee on the subject of slavery, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

Our servants thus kicked the people out of the door of their own capital, and slammed it in their faces.

They dared to tell us that however we might think of slavery, they had determined, not only not to abolish it, but to abolish every right of freemen, that might interfere with its perpetuity. They thus threw around slavery at the seat of government, a sacredness which has never yet been given to liberty. They saw a conflict arising between liberty and slavery, but instead of standing firmly by the former, they attempted to bind her hand and foot, and throw her into the jaws of her merciless opponent.

How did it become the sons of New England to speak at such a time?

'Loud as a summer thunderbolt should wake,
A PEOPLE'S VOICE.'

And though the time was short, and there was little opportunity to act in concert, the voice of the people was heard. Petitions were poured into the legislature, in large numbers, bearing the names of thousands of the citizens of Massachusetts. They asked their representatives to protest, in their name, against this despotic resolution. A committee of the Senate have reported, but instead of assuming an attitude worthy of their constituents, they seem to have set their wits at work, to see how smoothly they could speak to those who were striving to thrust the gag down their throats.

The following are the resolutions they have proposed to the Senate:

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the constitutional power to interfere with slavery within the limits of the respective States.

Resolved, That Congress does possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the foundation principles of our political institutions, the honor of our country, and the peace of all, demand a solemn consideration, by Congress, of the wisdom and effects of exercising the power aforesaid.

Resolved, That the right of petition, and of free discussion in regard to all matters within the constitutional powers of Congress, ought to be held sacred, and any attempt to impair or abridge it, should be met with devoted firmness.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We rejoice to learn however, that Mr. Kimball, who was a member of the same committee, chose to speak in a more dignified manner. He has made a report in which he declares his intention to move the following resolutions, instead of the above mass of spiritless words.

Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 15th of January last, in relation to petitions, touching the subject of slavery, in the District of Columbia, is wrong in principle and alarming in its tendency, being in our view an entire subversion of the natural and constitutional right of petition.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the independent and patriotic course, pursued by the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, in Congress, in support of the right of petition and the freedom of speech.

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, possesses the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in that District, and that an exercise of said power on the part of Congress, having due regard to the rights of all, whose interests are involved, would be consistent with the genius of liberty and is demanded by justice and expediency.

Resolved, That the freedom of speech and of the press is essential to the success and perpetuity of a republican government, and that any attempt, either by Congress or any state government, to abridge the free expression of opinion, or the transmission of such opinions through the medium of the public mail, should be regarded as an attack upon the constitution of our country, and an infringement of the dearest rights of freemen.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We are confident that nothing short of these, will be acceptable to the people, and we have good reason to believe they will pass both Houses.

N. S.

FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A Convention of females, whose hearts are stirring them up to plead the cause of their oppressed sisters, will be held in New York City, the 9th of May next.

We rejoice to see conclusive evidence that this enterprise is undertaken with a spirit and zeal which no ridicule can damp, no resistance check, and no cunning defeat.

Can we behold unheeding,
Life's holiest feelings quench'd?
When woman's heart is bleeding,
Shall woman's voice be hushed?

We believe there will be hundreds, if not thousands of the women of New England, whose gushing sympathies will impel them to attend this convention, to join the glorious company of faithful women who will be there assembled.

Mothers of New England, will you not respond to this call? Can you send your sons abroad in the world, exposed to the scorching fires of temptation kindled by slavery, while you are doing nothing to quench the flame? Thousands of our young men go annually to the south, and are soon swallowed up in the whirlpool, in which they sink to rise no more. Let woman look calmly at the various features of slavery, as they have already been revealed to the world, and she cannot help feeling a degree of abhorrence which will not permit her to be silent. It is because the horrors of the system are so numerous, so complex, and so closely interwoven together, that we lose sight of their extreme odiousness, under the general name of a domestic institution. If a system were about to be introduced here which should combine in itself only one tenth part of the atrocities which are legalized by the slave-system, there is not an uncorrupted mind in the land which could, for a single moment, entertain a thought of tolerating it. Let us bear in mind, that its blighting influence cannot, in the nature of things, be confined to the south. In the summer months, there is scarcely a village, of any note, which does not become the temporary residence of some slaveholder. And these visitors are careful to improve their time and opportunities. They call evil good, and bitter they call sweet. They put light for darkness, and darkness for light, and accuse their northern friends to do the same. I have known a lady who received a New England education, who had been at the south but two years, where she had married a man who was also originally from the north, but who had become a slaveholder. She warmly defended the system, and maintained, without qualification, that might make right. I saw her when she was stopping at the house of a relative, in a pleasant village in Massachusetts, in the summer of 1836. What is doing at the north, to counteract the pernicious influence of such visitors who can generally prepare an entrance for their arguments, by a free use of the contents of their purses? Let us look at a few parts of that combined mass of iniquity, which, in so short a time, could secure the affections of a woman of New England, and drive from her bosom almost every gentle emotion, worthy of her sex. What has slavery done for women? It holds them more than a million of our sisters in such a situation that they never can be regarded as wives. It takes them from all protections for their persons, and binds them down to a state of universal prostitution. It forbids them to train up their children in the way of obedience to God's commands. It takes from them the possibility of finding protectors who can perform the duties of a husband, and denounces against them the punishment of death, if they shall presume to protect themselves. It keeps them in the condition of brutes here, and steals away from them the Bible which would point them to a better world.

Let the women of the north use faithfully the power which God has entrusted in their hands, and they cannot fail of saving the nation. Let them sleep over the iniquities of slavery for another generation, and they will leave their children exposed to God's severest judgments, which will assuredly be visited upon those who afflict the widow and the fatherless.

The following remarks are from the last National Enquirer:

But, 'a Convention of Females!' exclaims the mere book-taught reformer, and the hackneyed dreamer of philosophic lore—'It is a new thing under the sun!'

Very well—The magnitude of the object in view—the stupendous mountain of evil that we have to remove—the transcendent importance of the reformation we seek to accomplish—requires a *diversity* of life, activity, and energy; new plans and modes of proceeding; new channels for the conveyance of moral truth to the ossified heart of the oppressor. Every avenue, hitherto open, has been studiously barricaded. Other means are requisite to bring our artillery to bear upon the hostile of duplicity. A new site must be chosen, on which to erect the leviathan of moral power, for its overthrow and annihilation.

The female reformers, of our day, have no less an important part to act than their brethren in principle. Their assistance, as well as their counsel and advice, is needed. Let them, we repeat, adopt such measures as their judgment may suggest, for the promotion of the sacred cause. What was the course recently pursued by them in England? Did they follow implicitly the beaten path, which the grandmothers had trodden before them? No! A sainted spirit dropped down upon that enlightened lady, with a 'live coal from the altar' of philanthropy. She kindled a blaze which unfolded new scenes of action, and pointed out new channels for the conveyance of moral truth to the ossified heart of the oppressor. Every avenue, hitherto open, has been studiously barricaded. Other means are requisite to bring our artillery to bear upon the hostile of duplicity. A new site must be chosen, on which to erect the leviathan of moral power, for its overthrow and annihilation.

Let no genuine Female Philanthropist hold back from a timid apprehension of exceeding the limit of propriety, in deviating from acknowledged principles of female duty—or of transgressing the legitimate privileges and immunities of her sex. Indeed, we look forward with the pleasing expectation, that a mighty convulsion, less than the earthquake, and more potent, will then be witnessed. The Grinches, the Motts, the Grews, the Chappmans, the Childs, the Clarks, with hundreds of noble kindred spirits, it is to be hoped, will then assemble, and, by a concentration of moral power and influence, give a new spring to our energy—a fresh and irresistible impetus to the ball of reformation—which the hosts of corruption and tyranny shall never be able to impede in its course. Let them keep in view the fettered and degraded condition of their sister, and while they firmly utter the high and holy resolve, to discharge their imperative duty towards her, let them sound in the ears of all others within the range of their voice, the wailing notes of her petition.

'Daughters of the pilgrim sires,
Behold in this angel of breast,
Watchers of their altar fires,
Look upon your country's slaves!'

'Are not woman's pulses warm,
Beating to this angel of breast?
Is it not a sister's fear,
On whose limbs these fetters rest?'

Oh, then, save her from a doom,
Worse than all that ye may bear,
Let her be free, and let her know
Must her bondage and despair.'

Elizabeth Heyrick.

THE LATE HENRY E. BENSON.

The following is an extract of a letter received from a beloved friend, who, for many years, was intimately acquainted with the departed youth whose death has been so deeply and extensively lamented:

'I know not how we could wish it to be otherwise than that no doubtless is with our dear Henry, and his excellent friends, who have already received the high and holy resolve, to discharge their imperative duty towards her, let them sound in the ears of all others within the range of their voice, the wailing notes of her petition.'

Dr. Allen introduced the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to write a circular, expressive of our sympathy and thanks, to the abolitionists of Great Britain, for the deep interest they have taken in the great and good cause of universal emancipation.

And Messrs. James Milligan, C. L. Knapp, and J. P. Miller were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, that a slave coming into that State with his master's permission, is free, is an event of congratulation and encouragement to all lovers of liberty and justice.

Resolved, That the clause of the constitution of the United States which declares that 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,' justly extends fugitive slaves to trial by jury; and that the general principle of law, that every person shall be excluded from giving evidence in his own case, ought to be extended to these slave cases.

Mr. Leavitt, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were read and adopted.

Resolved, That public sentiment can be enlightened or changed only by freedom of inquiry and discussion, and there must be either a stagnant, tyrannical public opinion, or the widest scope given to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Resolved, That free discussion is the vital principle in any popular government, without which, public virtue, patriotism and liberty must languish and die.

Resolved, Therefore, That to surrender this right at the dictation of the mob, or the power of the government, would be a virtual surrender of the dearest rights of freemen, and a recent submission to the approaches of the most odious despotism.

Resolved, That as abolitionists, we stand pledged to the maintenance of this right upon every subject of public concernment—and that with it we will stand or fall.

Resolved, That slavery, being an utter subversion of every principle of republicanism, as well as a most complicated system of iniquity in all its aspects, demands the untiring efforts of every republican, philanthropist and Christian, for its speedy and entire abolition.

Mr. Knapp introduced the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the manly and fearless course of the Hon. John Quincy Adams in the Congress of the United States, in vindication of the sacred right of petition, calls for a grateful acknowledgment from the friends of freedom throughout the country.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Adams, and convey to him the thanks of this society.

And Messrs. J. A. Allen, C. L. Knapp, and E. A. Barber were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Colver introduced the following resolution, which he supported at length, and which was adopted.

Resolved, That the objections to the agitation of the question of abolition at the North, and the emancipation of slavery at the South, have their origin in selfishness and worldly expediency.

On motion of Mr. Murray, Voted, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint delegates to the American Society and New-England Convention.

MOB IN DARTON.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin had delivered a lecture on slavery on Sabbath afternoon, and gave notice that he would deliver another on Monday afternoon.

According to appointment he repaired to the Church and commenced his discourse. He had not proceeded far, when a number of 'riffians' entered and interrupted the speaker by talking, laughing, coughing, &c. In a short time they left the house, and entered their companions on the outside, who were now armed with stones and eggs were thrown through the windows. The ladies present made their escape without injury. Mr. Rankin was several times knocked down by the mob, and at length escaped by getting into a neighboring house.

The mob, not content with this triumph, went, in the evening to the Union meeting house, and broke the stove, lamps, windows, &c. and, to crown their villainous exploits, went to the residence of a colored family, drove out the inmates, and tore down the house.—*Xenia (Ohio) Free Press.*

Our readers are well acquainted with Mr. Rankin's character. He was the author of the able and affectionate Letters on American Slavery, addressed to his brother.

MARRIED—In this city, on Wednesday evening, 22d ult. by Rev. Baron Stow, Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, publisher of the Liberator, to Miss ANNE LINE B. THAYER.

LETTERS,
RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

W. S. Wilder; E. Thompson; 2; Allen Harris; J. C. Tingley; Sarah B. Miner, 2; C. C. Briggs; Geo. Hazlet; Thomas Drew; R. G. Williams.

WEEKLY REMITTANCES BY MAIL.
ENDING MARCH 2.

W. C. Sprague, \$2; Joseph Purvis, 2; J. Crosby, 2; L. Shepard, 2; H. Bacon, 2; L. G. Daniels, 2; Wm. Field, Sen. 1; Ralph Plumb, 4; Z. Stone, 2; Church & Fisher, 2.

NOTICE.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., will lecture before the Adelphi School, on Tuesday evening next, at the Adelphi School House, Belknap-street. Subject—Pneumatic illustrations with the air pump. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. Our friends will receive much interest and instruction, and be fitted in listening to Mr. Phillips a few weeks since.

MARCH 4.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Boston Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the Marlborough Hotel, next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All those children in the city who feel interested in its object are invited to be present at the meeting.

GEO. PAGE, President.

NOTICE.

Mr. H. Stanton will deliver an address on Slavery, to-morrow evening, at the Universalist meeting-house in Cambridgeport, commencing at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 4.

GRAMAM HOUSE,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, BY
DAVID GAMBELL,
No. 22, BRATTLE STREET,
(A few rods above the City Tavern.)

BOSTON.
The table is supplied from the products of free labor. 3m. March 1.

REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN R. TAYLOR has removed his boarding house from No. 3, South-street, to No. 12, Belknap-st., where he will be happy to accommodate genteel persons of color with board and lodging.

Boston, March 4, 1837. 6m

ANTI-SLAVERY AGENCY OFFICE—NO. 25, CORNHILL.

THE subscriber has taken the store, No. 25, Cornhill, (directly opposite the Missionary Rooms,) where may be found all the anti-slavery publications of the day, at the publishers' prices.

The publication office of the Liberator is also removed to the same place.

Subscriptions solicited for the Liberator, the Emancipator, Philanthropist, Human Rights, Friend of Man, Herald of Freedom, Quarterly Magazine, Monthly Record, Slaves' Friend, &c.

Dr. Allen introduced the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to write a circular, expressive of our sympathy and thanks, to the abolitionists of Great Britain, for the deep interest they have taken in the great and good cause of universal emancipation.

And Messrs. James Milligan, C. L. Knapp, and J. P. Miller were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, that a slave coming into that State with his master's permission, is free, is an event of congratulation and encouragement to all lovers of liberty and justice.

Resolved, That the clause of the constitution of the United States which declares that 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,' justly extends fugitive slaves to trial by jury; and that the general principle of law, that every person shall be excluded from giving evidence in his own case, ought to be extended to these slave cases.

Mr. Leavitt, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were read and adopted.

Resolved, That public sentiment can be enlightened or changed only by freedom of inquiry and discussion, and there must be either a stagnant, tyrannical public opinion, or the widest scope given to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Resolved, That free discussion is the vital principle in any popular government, without which, public virtue, patriotism and liberty must languish and die.

Resolved, Therefore, That to surrender this right at the dictation of the mob, or the power of the government, would be a virtual surrender of the dearest rights of freemen, and a recent submission to the approaches of the most odious despotism.

Resolved, That as abolitionists, we stand pledged to the maintenance of this right upon every subject of public concernment—and that with it we will stand or fall.

Resolved, That slavery, being an utter subversion of every principle of republicanism, as well as a most complicated system of iniquity in all its aspects, demands the untiring efforts of every republican, philanthropist and Christian, for its speedy and entire abolition.

Mr. Knapp introduced the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the manly and fearless course of the Hon. John Quincy Adams in the Congress of the United States, in vindication of the sacred right of petition, calls for a grateful acknowledgment from the friends of freedom throughout the country.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Adams, and convey to him the thanks of this society.

And Messrs. J. A. Allen, C. L. Knapp, and E. A. Barber were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Colver introduced the following resolution, which he supported at length, and which was adopted.

Resolved, That the objections to the agitation of the question of abolition at the North, and the emancipation of slavery at the South, have their origin in selfishness and worldly expediency.

On motion of Mr. Murray, Voted, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint delegates to the American Society and New-England Convention.

MOB IN DARTON.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin had delivered a lecture on slavery on Sabbath afternoon, and gave notice that he would deliver another on Monday afternoon.

According to appointment he repaired to the Church and commenced his discourse. He had not proceeded far, when a number of 'riffians' entered and interrupted the speaker by talking, laughing, coughing, &c. In a short time they left the house, and entered their companions on the outside, who were now armed with stones and eggs were thrown through the windows. The ladies present made their escape without injury. Mr. Rankin was several times knocked down by the mob, and at length escaped by getting into a neighboring house.

The mob, not content with this triumph, went, in the evening to the Union meeting house, and broke the stove, lamps, windows, &c. and, to crown their villainous exploits, went to the residence of a colored family, drove out the inmates, and tore down the house.—*Xenia (Ohio) Free Press.*

Our readers are well acquainted with Mr. Rankin's character. He was the author of the able and affectionate Letters on American Slavery, addressed to his brother.

MARRIED—In this city, on Wednesday evening, 22d ult. by Rev. Baron Stow, Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, publisher of the Liberator, to Miss ANNE LINE B. THAYER.

LETTERS,
RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

W. S. Wilder; E. Thompson; 2; Allen Harris; J. C. Tingley; Sarah B. Miner, 2; C. C. Briggs; Geo. Hazlet; Thomas Drew; R. G. Williams.

WEEKLY REMITTANCES BY MAIL.
ENDING MARCH 2.

W. C. Sprague, \$2; Joseph Purvis, 2; J. Crosby, 2; L. Shepard, 2; H. Bacon, 2; L. G. Daniels, 2; Wm. Field, Sen. 1; Ralph Plumb, 4; Z. Stone, 2; Church & Fisher, 2.

